

DUCKS CAME BACK

One Hundred and Forty Million Is The Census For 1944

North America's duck factory, the territory bounded on the east by the Manitoba-Ontario boundary, the west coast of Hudson bay, extending west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the Arctic ocean, produced an estimated 49,180,000 ducks in 1934. It turned out 140,000,000 in 1944.

How the duck population almost tripled in seven years is told enthusiastically by S. Kim Farrington, Jr., in "The Ducks Came Back", the story of Ducks Unlimited. He credits the organization's efforts of Canadian and American sportsmen dedicated to increasing the number of wild-fowl using the continental flyways, with performing the conservation miracle of all times.

Just out, "The Ducks Came Back" tells the story of the sportsmen in the United States, with land and water given freely by the Canadian and provincial governments and with the voluntary work of thousands of western Canadians, many drawn from desert areas in the "duck factory" that has turned into a duck paradise. And in the doing, prairie farmers have benefited through the improved water supply.

Ducks Unlimited was formed in 1936, a year when the organization of ducks separated from Canada to the south reached an all-time low, and it was feared shooting would be prohibited the following year. It had its beginning with a group of sportsmen in a fishing lodge on the banks of the North Saskatchewan river. The organization was incorporated in 1937 and a short time later Ducks Unlimited (Canada) was established.

In the intervening years it has spent more than \$1,000,000 on research, and as a single species throughout the north lands have been built to provide breeding ducks with an assured water supply. It also operates in the various government schemes for predator control and conduct an annual land and aerial survey to determine the wildfowl survey.

Cold, dry figures come alive as Mr. Farrington shows how the duck population jumped to 59,682,000 in 1938, to 70,000,000 in 1939, 75,000,000 in 1940, 96,518,000 in 1941, 125,000,000 in 1943 and 140,000,000 in 1944. No census was made in 1945 owing to a shortage of aircraft.

The book is replete with illustrations by Lynn Bogue Hunt, noted painter of animals, and photographs that are master pieces of outdoor photography. Scattered through it are names familiar to western Canada, with General Manager Tom Main of Winnipeg given much of the credit for success of the Canadian end of the organization's work.

The Famed Dodo

A Bird That Died Of Stupidity In The 17th Century

The late, famed dodo bird died of stupidity sometimes in the 17th Century. A clumsy, pigeon-like bird, the dodo, larger than a turkey, the dodo lived in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius. Life in that restricted world was so safe and so easy that the dodo became defenceless.

With the arrival of settlers on Mauritius, the birds were slaughtered by man for food. The dodo was tough and tasteless and it might have survived in spite of its dim-witted clumsiness—but pigs smashed the eggs and monkeys ate the young.

Last week Washington's Smithsonian Institution proudly announced completion of a new dodo model, a new reconstruction of the dodo, a rare item in U.S. museums. Smithsonian curators were sure that their newest version, made in almost equal parts of old bones, gutta-percha, historical data and imagination, is the most complete and accurate reconstruction in the U.S.—New York Herald Tribune.

Subversive Activity

Signs of Resentment Shown By Thousands of Japanese

Signs of resentment and alienation of tens of thousands of "unbroken" repatriates Japanese have appeared in the home islands and present a potential menace to occupation forces, Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Member of the Far Eastern Advisory Council, said yesterday.

In an interview before departing for Canada, Col. Cosgrave said evidences of the repatriates' attitude which have appeared in the countryside are "small to put your finger on now, but they must be watched."

Col. Cosgrave was the Canadian Military Attaché at Canberra during the war and signed for Canada at the peace ceremonies aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

By promptly smashing any evidence of Japanese nationality, the Colonial suggested, a relatively small number of occupation counter-intelligence agents will be able to minimize the threat of these elements.

The "unbroken" Japanese, he said, include those from the United States and Canada, who mainly consist of demobilized troops from China.

"Remember they were never beaten in China. They never saw the Allied power that was demonstrated to the Japanese coming back to their native regions. Instead they had been swarming to dogs for years, accustomed to lording it over everyone."

"Now they are back as ordinary citizens. Instead of a lot of power and influence, they are now being ignored by other Japanese and perhaps soon will become hungry. They may attempt to stir up trouble."

Col. Cosgrave, wartime intelligence officer, said Allied counter-intelligence agents are aware of the potential threat of these repatriates and are watching them closely.

"I am amazed," he said, "at the job they have done patrolling Japan with a small number of men. Part of this course is due to the surprise amount of co-operation received from the Japanese government. But we must watch every nook and cranny."

Had Difficult Job

But British Ambassador To United States Handled It Well

During the five difficult years that Dr. D. Y. Solonin has served as British Ambassador in Washington, wartime meetings between the Prime Minister and the President of the United States tended to obscure his contributions to the stability and friendliness of the Anglo-American relationship.

It is understandable that they should have, but it is equally understandable that they could not have been successful without the ambassador's patient, painstaking, day-by-day efforts to overcome the many problems that face two countries in their mutual defense.

The Earl of Halifax came to this country in the days immediately following Pearl Harbor. He was Foreign Secretary when Mr. Churchill made the appointment, he had served as ambassador to Viceroy of India. He came on Britain's newest warship, Mr. Churchill went to the dock to see him off and Mr. Roosevelt went out to the ship to welcome him upon his arrival in this country. The Earl of Halifax had suffered under trying conditions. There was tragedy in the family when his second son was killed at El Alamein and deep sorrow when another son suffered serious wounds some months later. Through dark days and bright he remained a man of great personal and has earned the respect and affection of the American people.—New York Herald Tribune.

Must Have Exercise

Members Of British Parliament Are Given Regular Gymnastic Lessons

Members of the British Parliament have regular gymnastic lessons.

Members of the House of Commons have permitted one form of recreation within its precincts—chess; but being an M.P. in Britain nowadays is a strenuous occupation, with an average of 12 hours and sometimes even falls to 10 hours a day.

Members of the House of Lords, on the other hand, are being encouraged to exercise.

One evening W. Somerset Maugham was a guest, along with several publishers. When the Chinese served him at dinner, he was asked to make a speech.

"I didn't care much for your last book," he said. "And then he passed on to the next guest before Maugham could reply.

Several hours later the British took him to the gymnasium.

When he was discovered in the kitchen discussing the various details of his book with the Chinese cook—Empire Digest.

REASONABLE REQUEST

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RUSSIAN SCIENTIST HAS DISCOVERED A PERENNIAL WHEAT

For 20 Years Has Crossed Various Wild Perennial Grasses With Wheat

The following story was condensed from Country Book Magazine, New York:

A Dakota farmer lowered himself stiffly into his favorite chair after his last acre of wheat had been harvested. "It's a hard life, but it's all the work it takes," he told his wife. "I'll be the same story next year and the year after that and forever. Why couldn't wheat be a perennial . . . ?"

He was repeating the age-old complaint of the grain farmer—repeated hard labor to produce an annual crop.

But today Russian agricultural science claims to have made the farmer's dream come true, with a wheat that resists itself, if not indefinitely, for at least five years.

The man who "invented" perennial wheat is 47-year-old Professor N. V. Tatsis, who spent nearly half his life working on the problem. Year after year he has been crossing various wild perennial grasses with wheat. Disappointments resulted. When he got a grain that would reproduce—it wasn't wheat. Stalks heaving with grain were not hybrids, but weeds. Hybrid wheat both rotted easily, victims of rust or cold.

But he never despaired. Eventually one cross produced what he was looking for. Still he said nothing. He had to be sure the strain was "fixed," that no seedlings of his crosses would deviate. They did not.

Today Professor Tatsis is ready to give the world his perennial wheat. It has a grain content of 80 per cent, equal to American wheat. It makes bread of good flavor and a 1,000-acre experimental plantation yielded a recent "volume."

On his most recent visit to Russia, Professor Niels E. Hansen of South Dakota State College emerged with a guest at Brookings, with a guest at Professor Tatsis' experimental farm. "The hybrids were not yet ready for distribution," he reported, "but Professor Tatsis was kind enough to give me a few of the original seeds." Agway, Elgin, turned the mother of perennial wheat.

Prof. Hansen raised 41 plants from this seed, sent two each by request to the United States Department of Agriculture and to the University of Minnesota, Indiana, and Texas. He reported: "When the perennial Russian grass is hybridized with wheat, the first generation is sterile. But when bred back to wheat the result is a good wheat of perennial nature. It is apparently immune to rust and seems to endure alkali or 'salt' soils."

Experiments are continuing in America, aimed at a day when wheat farmers can gather annual harvests from one sowing.

Britain's New Shrine

Will Contain Names Of Civilians Killed By German Bombs

In the historic chapel of St. George in Westminster Abbey, hard by the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, has been erected a memorial shrine, made from wood, inlaid with gold, wood and gilded and colored after a design by Sir Charles Peers, surveyor of the Abbey. In it now rest four bulky books containing the names of 60,000 civilians killed by the bombs which fell in London during the war. There will be other books later since the list is not complete, to give evidence that Mars is no respecter of persons; that babies and the aged, women as well as men, may be blown to bits by bombs in a city where fighting men clash on the ground.

Westminster Abbey always has been a Mecca for those who visit London whether they come from overseas or from within the British Isles. Since no better place could be found to erect a new shrine, its location may serve as a reminder that the world so often managed its affairs in the first and second world war that if the United States had not been there, all along in vain, it gave it for something which fell far short of the goal of lasting peace. It will also serve as a reminder that if a better job is not done this time this shrine, together with the one in Denmark, may in the future be dissolved into dust under the impact of atomic bombs; that 60,000 or more, may be destroyed by a single missile. Just now the prospect of that better job seems to be fading, but the determination of all who see it somehow to find a way of settling differences short of war.—New York Sun.

A NEW ERA

The Foreign Service Journal says the little grey house in the woods which could be obtained at a cost of a few hundred dollars at the most. The modern little stucco house costing around \$5,000 is far less attainable under existing circumstances. For this the average home represents about the minimum of a homeseeker's desire indicates the passing of an era and the beginning of another.

Enough current to ring a doorbell can be generated by electric fish.



APPOINTED TO BENCH OF SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO—Dalton Wells, 45, chief legal counsel to the enforcement branch of the War Prices and Trade Board in central Ontario, has been appointed to the bench of the supreme court of Ontario. He is the father of two children, Susan and Caroline, (right).

Nuernberg Trials

And The Sum Total Of Their Crimes

The Nuernberg trials, if they have done nothing else, have written a new page of international law and of personal and international morality. They have established in the world's mind a new concept of responsibility by bringing to the bar more than the immediate authors of treachery and inhumanity.

In an address before the Manitoba Agricultural association annual convention, Mr. Beattie said it was believed increased milk consumption resulted from the addition of returning service personnel to the population, the family advance payments and the possibility of more expenditure for milk and butter.

Seasonal curtailment in cheese production had released sufficient milk to enable the fluid milk trade to meet the demand in a reasonably satisfactory manner, in most localities, except in certain areas of Western Canada.

Mr. Beattie, associate chief of dairy products in the Agriculture Department's grain and dairy division, advised a decline in butter production during late Fall and Winter, possibly because of lower milk production.

Lately figures showed Canadian cheese production for 1944 was approximately 42.6 per cent greater than during 1939 while last year there was a further increase of approximately four per cent.

Production of cheddar cheese during 1944 exceeded the objective set by approximately 5,000,000 pounds.

Milk Production

Heavy Milk Demand Causes Shortages Of Butter And Cheese

Canadian milk production has declined steadily since last October, while consumption has increased seriously curtailing output of butter and cheese, D. M. Beattie, Federal Agriculture Department official, said in Winnipeg.

In an address before the Manitoba Agricultural association annual convention, Mr. Beattie said it was believed increased milk consumption resulted from the addition of returning service personnel to the population, the family advance payments and the possibility of more expenditure for milk and butter.

Seasonal curtailment in cheese production had released sufficient milk to enable the fluid milk trade to meet the demand in a reasonably satisfactory manner, in most localities, except in certain areas of Western Canada.

We are moving with tremendous impetus into a world of almost incredible speed. The average rate of this Army plane was 884 miles an hour and speed of two civilian planes was not much less. But at times it was racing through the atmosphere at 660 miles an hour. Even so, the plane was never extended to its full power. Not so long ago it was predicted that such a plane would have been impossible for human beings because of the crushing pressure of the air itself. Yet Col. W. H. Councill, the pilot, reports a comfortable flight too brief to tire him. "In a couple of years," he said, "right along we will be flying at 1,000 miles an hour."

Col. Councill was not merely flying from coast to coast or from city to city. He was flying from the past into the future. The fuel that carried him was the same that the farmer uses in a kerosene lantern to light his barn. But in the plane it will light faster and scarcely dreamed of.

These projectile-like fliers are aptly called Shooting Stars.

They arch the heavens like meteors. But they are already obsolete on the drawing-board. The next flight to the moon is not yet made. But at the time of the flight of the plane, it has not yet been reached in the stratosphere where the air is too thin to breathe and men must depend on oxygen tanks.

The jet-plane may in time relegate the propeller plane to the dustbin of history. But in the meantime it will be succeeded by the rocket for human travel, though it is not yet known what it will be.

Professional men are already thinking about life and thought on this plane.

From Past To Future

World Is Moving Into Era Of Almost Incredible Speed

The New York Times makes this comment on the flight of the P-80 jet-propelled plane.

An Army Lockheed P-80 jet-propelled plane has crossed the continent from California to New York in four hours and 13 minutes. If it had been flying in the opposite direction it would have been possible to reach its destination within approximately an hour of its starting time.

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Gifts From Denmark

One Thousand Packages Of British Services And Including Pies Containing Butter, Bacon And Cheese From Denmark

One thousand packages of British services and including pies containing butter, bacon and cheese from Denmark. They are being sent in gratitude for the liberation of Denmark.

WHAT IS IT—A SUICIDE FACT?



Talbert in the New York World-Telegram.

An Unusual Bakery

A New System Produces Frozen Products For Housewife To Use

This article was written by Sam Salter, 55, of New York. Salter, since E. Gordon Male became a baker, 22 years ago, he has dreamed of owning a bakery without ovens. Today he has America's most unusual bakery, instead of baked products are frozen, instead of baked.

Housewives now buy his frozen pies, cakes, rolls, and biscuits in 200 different stores. Then the pastry goes into the oven, to emerge piping hot.

For the modern woman, the new system solves the problem of how to do her own baking with a minimum of trouble. A frozen, uncooked cake can be kept in the home refrigerator for days, without danger of becoming stale.

Male believes he has the first and only ovenless bakery in the world. It's in the Village of Oak Park, just west of Chicago. With its 66,000 inhabitants, it is the biggest village in America.

Male's Fridge-Dough system

RADAR EQUIPMENT IS BEING USED TO FORECAST STORMS

Can See Distance Up To Miles Away By This Device

Meteorologists now are able to "see" storms more than 100 miles away by means of radar equipment, operated with very short waves.

The waves appear as tiny, bright images on a radio receiver. For some time there was a controversy over their interpretation; but it is accepted as reasonably certain that they are caused by precipitation of some sort, such as raindrops, snow, or dust particles.

Tests have shown that they were not produced by fair weather clouds or boundaries between air masses.

Each kind of precipitation, ranging from the gentle spring rain to the fierce winter snow, has a different pattern which shows up on the radar screen, according to reports from workers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Simple measurements of these patterns permit accurate determination of the precipitation area.

The radar screen from the surfaces of the balloons now make it possible to do this very accurately. Winds aloft are one of the most significant elements in weather forecasting.

This new tool of weather forecasting is a valuable addition to the equipment of small balloons, although it was impossible to do this when there were no balloons.

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Halls Of London

Some Of City's Greatest Architectural Treasures Demolished By Bombs

The famous halls of the London Livery Companies are among the city's greatest architectural treasures. A survey of the damage which they sustained at the enemy's hands during the war has been made.

Of the 26 halls, no fewer than 20 have been totally destroyed, must be demolished or are left largely unusable.

Perhaps the most beautiful of the destroyed halls is that of the Mercers, Mayors, Whittington, Comptons, Merchant Taylors' was the most imposing and the oldest dating in part from the Middle Ages.

The great majority occupied the sites of older buildings, and the conflagration of December 1940, in which so many fine buildings were destroyed, was not the first Great Fire in which the Livery Companies of London lost their halls.—London Times.

Reforestation Plan

Forest Development Scheme Is Announced In Ontario

An expanded reforestation plan will be included in a forest development scheme announced by the Ontario government of Frank J. Copeland. A total of 17,000,000 trees were planted annually by the department before the war.

Edmund J. Levitz, chief of the division of reforestation, since its inception in 1940, said more than 500,000,000 trees had been planted in Ontario since the division was organized.

Beginning with 100 acres of sand dunes near the village of St. Williams, North Bay, the plan spread to cover 9,000 acres in Nottawasaga County alone and a total of 50,000 acres in the province.

A new forestery station to serve Eastern Ontario is now being organized at Kemptville.

Deposed By Wavell

Indian Ruler Of 1,500,000 Persons Has Been Removed From Office

Gulab Singh Bahadur, Maharajah of Rewa, has been deposed by Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, following breaches of conditions imposed after an official inquiry into charges against him in 1942, it was announced.

The heir apparent, 23-year-old Sir Yudhishthir Kumar Martand Singh, will be recognized as Sir Gulab's successor as ruler of the largest and easternmost state in Central India. He will rule over 18,000 square miles and 1,500,000 persons.

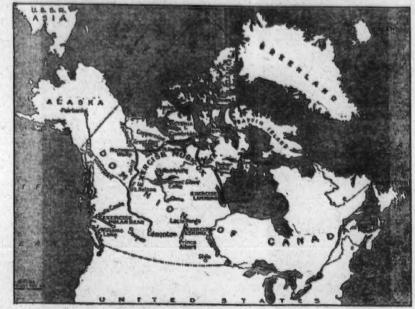
The 74-year-old Maharajah was succeeded in 1942 by a special tribunal on charges of maladministration, but was allowed to function on the promise all state business would be initiated in a council to be constituted with the concurrence of British authorities.

POWERFUL MICROSCOPE

The first British-manufactured electron microscope, capable of magnifying 100,000 times, was displayed in London at the 30th exhibition of Scientific Instruments and Apparatus. The microscope stands nine feet high, contains 53 radio tubes, several dry batteries, transformers and a complicated set of switches.

"Exercise Musk-Ox" Expected To Draw World-Wide Attention To Canada's Northern Outposts

STARTING out from Churchill, Manitoba, a force of Canadian army personnel have commenced a 3,100-mile-long journey into the frozen and, for the most part, treeless Western Arctic. The expedition, known as "Exercise Musk-Ox", will test new equipment specially designed for winter travel under extreme conditions, and is expected to unearth, as well, information that will be invaluable in the future development of the Arctic's mining, trapping and fishing possibilities.



The above map, prepared by the official cartographer of The Canadian Geographical Society, shows the route to be followed. "Exercise Musk-Ox" is scheduled to be completed at Edmonton early in May.

"The Canadian Geographical Society is to be greatly pleased by the plan," stated G. M. Dalrymple, Executive Secretary and Editor of the Society's Journal, "and has made arrangements with a leading authority to prepare comprehensive first-hand written reports on the more important areas of the project. These reports," he added, "will be invaluable in helping the Society to extend throughout the world its educational work in connection with Canadian geography and all its phases."

"Exercise Musk-Ox" will do more to draw world-wide attention to the vast potentialities of Canada's northern outposts than anything thus far undertaken, Colonel J. T. Wilson, Director of Operational Research, Royal Canadian Air Force, states in a preliminary written report on the trip prepared specially for The Canadian Geographical Society.

Colonel Wilson, who was largely responsible for the organization of "Exercise Musk-Ox", and who directed the organization and directed exercises "Polar-Bear" and "Lemming", believes the success of this new venture will "direct attention to the neglect of our fabulous north, to the possibility of opening it, and to the part the services can play in its exploration."

"Exercise Musk-Ox", Colonel Wilson advised in his report to the Geographical Society, will test three new types of aircraft, developed and greatly refined, future travel in the Arctic. These will be the long-range performance of snowmobiles, transportation of supplies by air, and the use of radar and aerial navigation devices to penetrate into the gable areas around the magnetic pole.

Previous army expeditions already have resulted in improving methods of travel and living in the north, states Colonel Wilson, and in addition to the valuable data which will be made available for future military operations should they become necessary. One of the most useful investigations of the present exercise will be the testing of travel and living conditions in the Arctic basin, a treeless area which covers a large part of the northern mainland and all the Arctic islands—the mining, trapping and fishing possibilities of which are as yet unknown.

From the south, an advance meteorological and air base has already been established for the expedition, to the Arctic Ocean, the route will cross some of the least-known parts of Canada, all of which are unexplored, except the section of the Back River. This 500-mile-long river has been travelled but twice—by Captain Back in 1834 and by two Hudson's Bay Company men in 1855.

Colonel Wilson's report states that "Exercise Musk-Ox" will reach the Arctic Coast at Fort Ross, where an Eskimo operates a trading-post, will then cross 100 miles of frozen ocean to reach Cambridge Bay, where the R.C.M.A. school, St. Ross, now occupies, and subsequently follow the south coast from Victoria Island for 250 miles to Coppermine. From there it will travel overland to strike the first trees near Fort Radium. Early in May it is scheduled to reach the Alaska Highway and then follow the 700-mile stretch from Fort Nelson to Edmonton.

HAD LONG SERVICE

The oldest Battle of Britain pilot, 44-year-old Sqn. Ldr. Ernest ("Fubby") Mayne, A.F.C., has been demobilized after 28 years service in the Royal Flying Corps and the R.A.F. He will work with a Kent automobile firm.

Air Armadas

Controlled From The Ground By Radio And Radar

Thousands of feet of air transports crossing the country at terrific speeds and great heights, coming from the ground, radio and radar, were visualized by Sqn. Ldr. C. B. Limberick, an R.C.A.F. radar specialist, when he addressed a meeting of the Kinsmen Club at Ottawa.

When the war started, the British through the Royal Air Force, plotted the course of enemy German aircraft within 200 miles of England, he told the members. By 1935, five radar stations were established in England, and by the time the war ended 15 more such stations were under construction.

Sqn. Ldr. Limberick, who operated the first radar instructional school on this continent and is now in Ottawa, on other duties along the coast of Canada, explained the various types of radar equipment used during the war which could give the range, altitude and number of aircraft approaching the island regardless of the weather. He stated that with the use of these instruments it was possible to detect submarines at a distance of 30 miles, and also to guide ground defence guns to within a mile of an enemy bomber. Radar is used in fighter planes to track down enemy aircraft. All planes were able to carry out "blind bombing" with the aid of this equipment and stations set up on the coast of England guided the planes when they returned to Britain to within 10 feet above the runway of their fields.

Ships will receive the greatest benefit of radar during peace time, he stated, explaining that it will help to detect the presence of submarines and cannot be exterminated and future generations will be able to see to waterfowl in its natural haunts and environment and not have to go to a museum to see a dead or extinct specimen.

The late Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary at Kingville, Ontario, Canada, is one of the pioneer preservers on the continent and dates back to 1904, some forty-two years.

Jack Miner's activities are to be recorded in the Provincial Museum of Saskatchewan. Upon request from Mr. Fred G. Hard, curator of the Provincial Museum of Saskatchewan at Regina, the Jack Miner family at Kingville, Ontario, are supplying the specimens to the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum at Regina. Among them will be a copy of Jack Miner's two books.

First no-hit baseball game was played on July 15, 1936.

Blaze Levels Oldest School In Galt., Ont.



Heap of ruin was the furnace pit of the fire-swept district schoolhouse at Galt, Ont. Walter Norman is one of the pupils who gets an enforced holiday. Money was found in ruins.

A Public Benefactor

The Late Jack Miner Voted As The Greatest Naturalist

On a recent national radio quiz program, the late Jack Miner, founder of the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary at Kingville, Ontario, which a cross country poll was voted "the greatest naturalist that ever lived." Jack Miner never professed to be a naturalist from a scientific standpoint. To use his own phraseology, he used to say, "I am not so interested in the number of spots on a woodpecker's tail as I am saving species from extermination."

The late Irvin S. Cobb, the American writer, always used to refer to him as "the greatest naturalist on the planet." While the late Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, always introduced him as "the Billy Sunday of the Bird Family."

For many years, the late King, of the world famous baseball player, used to play and spend his holidays at the Jack Miner Sanctuary, Kingville. He is now grown to manhood and graduated as a medical doctor and graduated at Duke University.

A few days ago he was out with some friends shooting waterfowl and a flock of Canada Geese flew over and he shot one. On picking it up he found it had one of the famous Jack Miner bands on its leg which had been used on in the spring of 1945. On the opposite side of the band was printed a verse of the Twenty-Ninth Psalm, which read "Give unto the Lord."

Ever since Dr. Ira Gabelman, chief of the Ontario Game Commission, praised the wild life sanctuaries at the U.S. House committee meeting last summer the public eyes have been focused on the game refuges more than ever before. Dr. Gabelman said, "The game system which is primarily responsible for saving the waterfowl of the continent."

Manly F. Miner, eldest son of the late Jack Miner, and now general manager of the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary at Kingville, Ontario, commented on said same. "The sanctuaries have not only saved the waterfowl from extermination, but they distribute the birds more evenly throughout the continent. Instead of these game birds leaving the breeding grounds all piled up in one or two southern states, they stop off for a breathing spell in these safety areas known as refuges, reserves, preserves or sanctuaries. The more such preserves are established the more birds the people of that state will see and have."

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Will Explain His Stand

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, a child of Germany, who was recently made a citizen of the United States, will go to Washington to explain his stand to Herbert Lehman, UNRRA's president.

A Canadian Welcome

Engineer Delighted Returning Man Salute French Flag

On Aug. 11 last summer the S.S. "Andrea", after a stormy crossing from England to Canada, came smoothly plowing up the St. Lawrence, bound for Quebec City with 4,300 passengers.

The happy liner was enjoying the beautiful panorama on both banks of the majestic river when one of them cried out, "Hey, fellows, there's a train coming around the bend on the south side."

First Canadian train I've seen in 10 years," said the liner's passenger, who had come to the starboard rail to watch the puffing train come up abreast their ship on the western bank of the stream.

The engineer of the train must have spied the throng of the home-bound warriors lined up on the railing, and saluted them with an extra-special triple blast from his steam-whistle.

To the boys on the ship, this long-expected salutation greeting sounded sweeter than any band music on welcoming pier or station platform. During the past long years overseas, they had only heard the thin, shrill, impatient pips of destroy. English steam-whistles, but to them one more heard a real honest-to-goodness, manly train whistle, proud, impetuous and awe-inspiring.

A spontaneous burst of hearty huzzahs from the delighted boys reached the friendly engineer in his cab, and again and again he repeated with abandon his mighty welcome tune on his twin steam-futes.

And now, the S.S. "Andrea" returned to the pier, saluted with her deep-throated super bazooka whilst the boys cheered wildly till the faster train disappeared in the distance ahead—F. Scherer.

EARLY ADVERTISING

An early British use of newspaper advertisements was to seek information as to the whereabouts of relatives and friends who had migrated to North America and lost touch with each other.

GOOD FOR ONE LAUGH

A psychologist says that in 100 years people will have nothing to laugh at. We don't get it, says the Ottawa Citizen. There will be old albums, with pictures of the ladies' hats of 1946.

By Alice Brooks

Cuthroat is delightful, lasting

needlework that adds distinction to your home, to your pillow cases.

Makes plain linens treasured pleat.

These floral motifs are lovely in cutwork or plain stitching! Pattern 7276.

7276 2 x 2 1/2 inches 4 x 15 inches stitches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Alice Brooks, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Pattern 7276

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

A total of \$615 was paid in Toronto police court recently by persons charged with failing to have radio licenses.

A sale of butterflies at Oxford Circus, London, yielded £429 (\$1,930). One specimen, a Cardamine butterfly, fetched £22 (\$99).

The great Leuna synthetic oil plant at Halle, once one of the chief cogs in the German war industry, now is producing again.

The government of China has offered \$5,400 (\$24,300) to Oxford university for five three-year scholarships in Chinese studies.

Indian manufacturers may capture the post-war trade in cheap ready-made mosquito nets which Japan used to supply in thousands of bales before the war.

Natural rubber is now flowing in a steady stream to the United States from China, purchasing agents of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation disclosed.

The Lincoln copy of the Magna Charta, 730-year-old document brought over for the World's Fair and then kept in New York because of the war, has been handed back to Britain.

The Allies have adopted a program of taxation on the consumption of luxuries and sharply increasing rates on property and income to put the country's crippled finances on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada announced that Paul H. Nadeau of Quebec is winner of the Chan Medal given to the Canadian who has done most for astronomy in Canada in the last year.

"The Years Ahead"

Million Dollar Book Stimulates Canadian Y.M.C.A.

Seldom, if ever before, has any publication of the Y.M.C.A. received such unanimous and enthusiastic approval as has "The Years Ahead"—the plan for a Canadian Y.M.C.A. in the next decade.

Charles Bauchman, President of the Sterling Trusts Corporation, and a member of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. study committee responsible for the report, in a recent speech referred to it as "the most outstanding book."

The first edition has already been sold out, and a new printing is on the press.

The report was presented at the annual meeting of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in October, and in order to stimulate its adoption and to get its recommendations at work in the various Y.M.C.A.'s across Canada, the staff of the National Council gave lectures in their fall conference on the conduct of a series of events which were held in Winnipeg, feignes have been held in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Moncton, and Lethbridge.

The local Key People's conferences will be followed by regional conferences initiated by the National Council but with local planning committees. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. will provide a team of speakers made up of at least one layman, and two national secretaries, and already the host associations have agreed to sponsor and promote conferences for their region.

There is little doubt that "The Years Ahead" will be the topic of discussion in practically every committee of every Y.M.C.A. across Canada during 1946.

The study represents the most ambitious job of self-analysis yet undertaken in the Canadian Y.M.C.A. Officials of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of United States were frankly amazed that the Canadian movement had been able successfully to complete such a report.

Will Be Missed

Connecticut Man Who Gave Out Hallowe'en Nickels Is Dead

Emil A. Bussenev, the "Nickel Man" is dead at the age of 70, and Hallowe'en won't be the same any more for youngsters in the Oakville district of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Bussenev was a real estate dealer and building contractor, but all the children knew him as the man who gave them shiny nickels on Hallowe'en. He liked to do it, he once told a reporter, because "I was told I never had a nickel to spend."

His distribution of five-cent pieces started on Hallowe'en in 1929, when he was recovering from an accident in which both his legs were broken. He had to give up his job and had to obtain a supply of candy and cookies for the usual youthful Hallowe'en callers, but managed to scrape up enough nickels to present one to each of the children who rang their bell that night.

The fact that nickels were to be obtained at 201 Buckingham street sprang among the juvenile element, and next Hallowe'en the Bussenev's had sixty-two callers. The number increased yearly until 1938, when Mr. Bussenev had out 587 nickels on Hallowe'en.



Bogart and Bacall on Same Telephone

PHONE LINE IS AUTHOR'S FOR \$1,000—Louis Bromfield, author-who recently went surety with the Lucas Telephone Co. to ensure telephone service to his farm home near Mansfield, O., today "owns" the company but is trying to "refuse" ownership. Company directors, who did their own maintenance work, sold to George Huber of Lucas, who borrowed \$1,000 from Bromfield to clinch the deal. Tired of trying to keep the outmoded equipment going, Huber mailed Bromfield a bill of sale for the company in repayment of his loan. Bromfield is famed for his conversations over the rural party line which has 142 subscribers along its line. It was this same telephone over which Humphrey Bogart wood Lauren Bacall, the pre-wedding conversations being interspersed with requests to eavesdroppers to hang up.

Art Collection

Presented By Viscount Lee To The University Of Toronto's Hart House

Dark-eyed artificers for all her classification as a medieval art expert, Yvonne Hackenbroch of the British Museum staff confessed to one unwomanly trait—she held a secret for six years and "didn't tell anyone."

This secret was the donation of a priceless art collection by Viscount Lee of Farnham to the University of Toronto's Hart House. It was sent to Canada early in 1940 but the announcement was withheld until some weeks ago on request of Lord Lee.

"I've waited for this visit for six years," said Miss Hackenbroch, whose presence was necessary before the treasure could be unpacked. "I knew in 1938 that I wanted to come to Canada but I can't tell anyone."

Miss Hackenbroch revealed that her "woman's touch" with art objects prompted Lord Lee's stipulation that the collection not be unpacked until she was here to catalogue it. For this reason it had been buried in vinyl since its arrival.

Shortly before the war she was assigned by the British Museum to rearrange its medieval exhibition of ivory, jewelry and metal work. An inclination on the part of western Canadian farmers to "get out of livestock" was seen as "very disappointing" by Lt. Col. J. H. Tremblay, Canadian trade commissioner and agricultural specialist for north west Europe.

"Now we have the markets but are short of supply," Col. Tremblay stated. "We had the English bacon market and we could have it if we could supply it; but we can't."

Col. Tremblay is touring the Dominion to familiarize himself with agriculture and industry before leaving to take up his post at the Canadian embassy in Paris. He is gathering first hand information as to what is available for export to France, Belgium and Holland which are the only countries at present specified in his trade territory.

Develop Industry

British To Import German Scientists For Peace Projects

Britain has plans to bring leading German scientists and research associations in a far-reaching scientific drive which will embrace housing, clothing and transport. It was learned.

Important equipment already has been brought from Germany to be used to the research organizations of some of Britain's leading industries.

The scheme includes building 250 houses of various designs to be used for experimental purposes and grants to 100 industrial research associations totaling £750,000 (\$3,337,500).

The experimental houses are being erected at the building research station of the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research near Watford, Hertfordshire.

Method of heating, lighting and ventilation will be tested in the houses. The acoustic properties of buildings—of great importance to apartment dwellers—will also be studied.

The £750,000 grant will be shared by more than 30 trade research associations and investigations will affect shoes, wool, food, paints and varnish, cotton, linen, fuel, gas and electricity, paper, rubber, shipbuilding, automobile and other industries.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSN.

The national convention of the Canadian Physical Education Association, will be held at Jasper, Alta., June 21-23. It was announced by officials. It will be the first time the meeting has been held in Alberta.

Keep knives in a wooden rack in the kitchen drawer. They dull quickly if they rub against other knives or utensils.

Good Tax Dodgers

Island Inhabitants Have Evaded Income Collection For 10 Years

For 200 years the permanent inhabitants of the islands of Turn and Turbot, who have declared themselves an unanswerable republic, have beaten tax collectors again.

In a dawn motor boat raid ordered by the Galway council to collect the 200 pounds of income tax due from the islands and areas, boatmen found the two islands—lonely outposts in the Atlantic off the city of Clifden on Eire's west coast—deserted.

By some巧计, the tax collector telegraphed the news of the raid. He collected all the livestock on the com-

mon, so there could be no seizure, and evacuated en masse the previous night to "visit their relatives" in Aran. That island lies about 25 miles south of Galway in Galway Bay. The Galway boatmen, though, had not been the first. Galway council had been to the islands before, but they were not the first. Galway council had tried in vain for 10 years to collect rates and land annuities, claiming the islands are under county jurisdiction.

Markets Available

But Metal Supply Short Owing To Canada's Livestock Situation

An inclination on the part of western Canadian farmers to "get out of livestock" was seen as "very disappointing" by Lt. Col. J. H. Tremblay, Canadian trade commissioner and agricultural specialist for north west Europe.

"Now we have the markets but are short of supply," Col. Tremblay stated. "We had the English bacon market and we could have it if we could supply it; but we can't."

Col. Tremblay is touring the Dominion to familiarize himself with agriculture and industry before leaving to take up his post at the Canadian embassy in Paris. He is gathering first hand information as to what is available for export to France, Belgium and Holland which are the only countries at present specified in his trade territory.

Health League of Canada presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

ORGANIZE FOR HEALTH!

It is fitting that once a year—during "Health Week"—all citizens should take time to consider what the program of health for Canadians. With the co-operation of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal departments of health, departments of education, schools, churches, service clubs and other non-spiritual organizations, effort is to be made to call to the attention of all Canadians the need for organizing for health.

Science has made enormous contributions in the field of preventive medicine in our lifetime. And yet, failure to take advantage of this knowledge, we go on allowing health and life to be sacrificed because we are not sufficiently informed to spend reasonable time or pase adequate legislation for the prevention of sickness and the promotion of life.

The statement that in the war years 50,000 industrial workers were unable to work on account of sickness on an average day, and that of 1,260,000 men examined for military service 357,000 were found fit for industry and the rest should be sufficient to give pause. In spite of our existing milk-borne disease and our failure to control "venereal" disease, only one province in Canada has a province-wide law enforcing pasteurization of milk. And two provinces have adopted legislation for medical examination before marriage.

This is but a brief indication of the year-round effort of your health departments and the Health League of Canada to make you health-conscious.

British Fashions

Fabrics Made Of Plastics Will Be Used

If the Board of Trade and other government departments listen to the pleadings of the British fashion designers to use some of the materials developed by scientists during the war, women should have some fun with the new clothes in the next twelve months. There is one fabric, a satin material which technicians call "photoluminescent."

It glows in the dark with the same ghastly glow as a luminous watch face. It was employed to make landing pads with the night on aircraft carriers. The fabrics made of plastics for use in equatorial war zones will give designers enormous scope. One material, used by Britain's Royal Air Force for protective insulation, should be popular for outer suits, for knit, crease or stains, can be removed without blemish with a damp cloth.

By Fred Neher



REG'LAR FELLERS—Handicap Needed



SAVES CHILD FROM FLAMING CRIB—Judy Jamieson, four, of Niagara Falls, Ont., was saved from her burning crib by her aunt, Lillian Jamieson, when fire broke out in her room. They re-enact the rescue.

Were Badly Needed

Canadian Nurses Sent Coats To Nurses In Holland

One thousand coats and four hundred caps have been sent by the nurses of Canada to nurses in Holland.

Receipt of this generous gift has just been acknowledged in a letter received by Miss Fanny Munroe, president of the Canadian Nurses Association, from Miss C. H. Menzies, president of the Nurses Association of the Netherlands.

Menzies writes: "It is quite impossible to give you an impression of our thankfulness for receiving so much; we hardly believe that it is real. We are very happy to be able to dispense with some useful articles among our nurses who need these things so badly."

The clothing was collected under the direction of the Nurses Associations of the provinces and shipped by the Canadian Nurses Association to Holland.

The Saxons were mentioned for the first time by Ptolemy at the middle of the second century.

Farm Problems

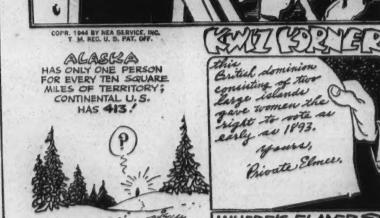
Illustration Stations On Private Farms In Each Province

The Illustration Station program for farm organization, management, and promotion of agriculture to practical problems of farm production, under the aegis of the Division of Experimental Stations, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, has been further advanced on the 209 units located on private farms and widely separated communities in each province. The work conducted on these units has been supervised and directed from the Experimental Stations or Sub-Stations in the various provinces at Agassiz and Creston, B.C.; Lethbridge, Alberta; Indian Head, Scott, Melfort, and Swift Current, Sask.; Fort William, Kapuskasing, and the Central Experimental Farm; Ottawa, Ont.; Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and Matane, P.Q.; Fredericton, N.B.; Kentville, N.S.; and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Most of the mystery plays of the Middle Ages were enacted with masks.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: New Zealand.

BY GENE BYRNES



